

ARGENTINA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 1991	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	12nm	Rolled back 1967 excessive claim of 200nm.
	Dec 1995	Declaration on ratifying LOS Convention		Requires foreign warships to obtain permission prior to entering territorial sea. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1967 and conducted an operational assertion in FY 2011. The U.S. protested innocent passage only in Strait of Magellan (SOM) approaches in 2011. The U.S. conducted operational assertions for notification by foreign warships transiting SOM in FY 2009 and 2011.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 1961	Joint Declaration of Argentina and Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Rio de la Plata as historic waters. (Go to State Department LIS page , scroll down and click on LIS No. 44 for text of Joint Declaration and U.S. analysis.) <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1963.
	Jan 1967	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966		Some excessive straight baselines; closing lines established for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays. (Go to State Department LIS page , scroll down and click on LIS No. 44 for U.S. analysis.) <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1967.
	Aug 1991	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991		Straight baseline claim.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 1991	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1975	Diplomatic Note	200nm/CM	Specifies regulations for marine scientific research.
	Aug 1991	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	200nm/CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 1946	Decree No. 14,708		Epicontinental seas declared to be subject to sovereign powers of nation; freedom of navigation preserved.
	Aug 1991	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	200nm	Subsumed 1967 fishing zone.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 1958	Law No. 14,733		Prohibited the dumping of oily wastes over the continental shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	1881	Agreement with Chile		Boundary agreement with Chile delimiting Tierra del Fuego and Straits of Magellan.
	Nov 1973	Agreement with Uruguay concerning the Rio de la Plata and the Corresponding Maritime Boundary		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay concerning the Rio de la Plata and the corresponding maritime boundary. (Go to State Department LIS page , scroll down and click on LIS No. 64 for U.S. analysis.)
	Nov 1984	Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Chile		Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Chile delimiting a boundary in and seaward of Beagle Channel; reaffirmed 1881 Agreement.
	Jun 1988	Agreement with Uruguay		Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with Uruguay entrusting the Rio de la Plata Administrative Commission with the delimitation of the boundary between Martin Garcia and Timoteo Dominguez Islands.
LOS CONVENTION	Oct 1984	Declaration (Go to United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea page , scroll down to Argentina for 3 Declarations.)		Signed Convention, with Declaration reserving rights regarding the Falklands/Malvinas, the South Georgia Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands; claim disputed by UK.
	Jul 1994			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Dec 1995	Declaration		Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration reaffirming claim to disputed Falklands/Malvinas, etc. Reaffirms 1881 and 1984 treaties with Chile. Reiterates regulation of foreign warships through territorial sea. Vessels carrying highly radioactive substances must be "duly regulated," but doesn't provide details.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Rules Of Naval Ceremonies Manual (Argentine Navy Publication R-6-1-921).

Chapter 13 Article 1307b

Transit inside 12nm from the coast: In the waters under Argentine sovereignty understood to be inside of 12nm from the base lines (mean low tide mark), the transit of foreign warships will be considered a "visit" and will fall under the provisions established by such....

The transit to or from the Strait of Magellan through Argentine jurisdictional waters by the space understood between the limits which are indicated below: Transit shall be of expedited navigation nature and without obstructions on the part of the Argentine Authorities.... Warships shall give prior notice of their intentions to transit this sea space....

Article 1308

a.2. Transit of foreign warships inside 12nm from the coast shall be considered as an operational visit....

b.2. Steps: Operational Visits: Requests shall be made to the General Command of the Argentine Navy with no less than 48 hours of prior notice.

The following is extracted from the Argentine Navigation Course Manual, Volume III.

Access Zone to the Strait of Magellan

The transit to or from the Strait of Magellan through Argentine jurisdictional waters in the space understood between the limits indicate[d] below shall be of expeditious navigation nature without obstruction on the part of Argentine authorities....

Warships shall make known their intentions prior to passing through this sea space.

LIMIT	AREA
Northern Limit	Abeam the Cape Virgin Lighthouse at 52° 20' South
Southern Limit	Abeam the Magellan Lighthouse at 52° 39' 8" South
Eastern Limit	The 12nm line indicated from the Argentine base line (mean low tide mark).
Western Limit	From abeam the Cape Virgin Lighthouse towards the South along the mean low tide mark until the intersection of the international limit with Chile, continuing westward along this line until intersection the mean low tide mark on Isla Grande (Tierra del Fuego) and from there until intersection the Southern limit.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

ARGENTINA - CHILE

The following is extracted from the Treaty of 1881 between Argentina and Chile delimiting Tierra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan.

III. Tierra del Fuego is divided by a line starting from Cape Espiritu Santo at latitude 52° 40' S, and following longitude 68° 34' W to Beagle Channel. Divided thus, Tierra del Fuego is Chilean to the west and Argentine to the east. In regard to the other islands, Isla de los Estados belongs to [Argentina], with the islets next it, and the other islands in the Atlantic and east of Tierra del Fuego and the coasts of Patagonia; while to Chile belong all the islands south of Beagle Channel down to Cape Horn, and those west of Tierra del Fuego.

V. Magellan's Straits are neutralized forever, and free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations. To insure this liberty and neutrality no fortifications or military defenses shall be erected that could interfere with this object.